Arrival of a Brother of General Anderson.

His Escape from the Rebels-Interesting

The steamship Columbia, from Havans on the

evering of the 6th, arrived at'hbis port yesterday foret con.

day foretoen.

Among the passengers by the Columbia are Mr. Charles Anderson, (brother to General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter celebrity.) and his family, who is an escaped prisoner from the Southern Confisieracy. He was arrested, with his family, on the first of Osteber, some thirty miles from Sun Antonio (Texas) by a detachment of S. C. cavalry, under an order from the commander of the department. Mr. A. and family were removing to their old home in the North. No charges were alloged against him; and no excuse offerst for the outrage upon himself and family, except that he was arrested as an alion—enemy, and would be held as a prisoner of war. His family were sent under a military escort some 300 miles to Brownsville, on the Mexican frontier, to take the first vessel for the United States.

He was sent to a military encampment near

the first vessel for the United States.

He was sent to a military encampment near Sen Antonio, and kept under closs guard and tipionage—out otherwise kind treatment—until the 22d of October, when, during a dark and rainy night, he mode his escape. After var ous adventures, risks and exposures, he made his way, alone, and through the prairies and jungle (now in the possession of the Camanches and wild beasts) to Mexics. For his escape he is greatly intebted to Mr. Bayard, a son of R. C. Bayard, of South Brooklyn. Tois youth well knowing, and swipathizing with the prisoner's Ution trinciples, a das one of the family of Major M ching, having access to him, conspired with Mr. Anderson furtner informed us that he

Mr. Anderson further informed us that he staid ten days in Mouterey, on account of his finability to ride. Gov. Vidaurri having heard of his arrival kindly offered him a conveyance to Tampico. Here he was reclived and extertained with all the kindness of a brother and sister by Mr. Chase and his wife. Thence he sailed in the British steamer (lyde, via Vera Cruz, to Havana. At this place he most unexpectedly found his wife and family, who he had supposed to be at New York. He reports that, although the British subjects whom he met were violently indignant as the seizure of Meson and Slidell, on the steamer Treat, he and his family were received and entertained by the naval office; and Capt. He can and all his subordicates, with the generosity and kindness of personal friend-hip.

He was overtaken by the young friend and ally, William Gavard, at Vittoria. He sailed on the schooner Sallie Gay, for New York, on the 1st of November, and doubtless will be soon home again.

INTELLIGENCE PROM HAVANA.

The great naval expedition for Mexico was fairly off, Nov, 30tb, in three grand divisions. It was a very imposing and effective display of Spanish power, consisting as it did, of 13 ships of war, 303 guns, 15 transports, 30 guns for launches, when landing troops, 6,000 sailors and marines, and 10,000 editors. Since the departure of these, more troops had arrived from Spain, for the same destination. Three regiments, regularly stationed there, were also ments, regularly stationed there, were also ready to emback if their services should be re-

HAVANA MARKETS, &c , DEC. 6. SUGARS were dull. No. 12 sold for 8 reals

SUGARS were dull. No. 12 sold for 8 reals per arrobe. Stock on hand 25,000.

MOLASSES— No stock and no business.

FREIGHTS—One Americon versel had engaged 1,000 boxes for New York or Botton, at 30 cents per bex. No business, many vessels leaving in ballast.

EXCHANGE on Lenden, 60 days sight.14/415

New York do 49/45/4

Paris do 2 a 24/4

Arrived, Confederate steamer Vanderbilt, 3d inst. bound south, with cutton and naval stores.

nst., bound south, with cotton and naval stores. On the 5th, the Confederate schooner W. Mallory, Campbell, from Mobile, with naval stores and two passengers.

WHAT THE MEXICANS ARE DOING. The Mexicans were daily expecting the allied fleet at Vera Cruz and Tampico. The general feeling throughout Mexico seemed to be a spirit of inextinguishable hatred and defines to Spain. All the usual factions and feads among the Mexicans appeared to be giving way to the sentiment of united resistance to their common enemy. And their frequent remark was, that if the Spaniards came alone, they would be heartily welcomed.

welcomed. No resistance, however, would be made at No resistance, however, would be made at these ports; on the contrary, San Jaan d'Ulba was being dismantled, and her guns taken inland. If any Mexican symptoms can be trusted in such matters, a most determined and probably successful opposition will be made to any Spanish invasion of their country. The Spanish fleat and army were met by the Clyde within thirty-six hours' sail of Vera Cruz—having ahead of them a remarkably fine wind and sea for their sail and disembarkation.

The first division of the Spanish fleet sailed for Mexico November 30th, from Havana, and the balance left December 1st, as the Columbia was entering that harbor.

THE BLOCKADE DEEMED INEFFICIENT. A correspondent of the Express, writing from Havapa, Dec. 6th, says:

A correspondent of the Express, writing from Havana, Dec. 6th, says:

There must be some mistake in the statements of the New York and other northern papers, about the efficiency of the blockade. Three days ago, the Confederate steamship Vanderbilt, Captain Smith, came into port with a valuable cargo of cottor, which will find a good market at Barcelona, whither it will at once be shipped.

Three other steamers are understood to be enroute,—one from New Orleans, and another from Charleston.

The Confederate steamer W. Mallory came in yesterday from Mobile, with a cargo of Naval Stores. The captain would have brought cotton, but the Confederate authorities at Mobile would not permit it to be shipped.

Vessels are clearing every day for ports in the C. S. A., and we do not learn that many captures are made. Most of these vessels carry coffee, for which they g.t. \$151/2 to \$163/2.

There is scarcely any business here for Northern ships. Outward freights are not paying. tiny, would be considered a manifestation of hostility towards the Country of Sates.

It must be acknowledged, that such a doctrine,—although we reduce it to its true limits and divest it of the absard extension which ir receives in the columns of some newspapers, and in the speeches of imprudent orators.—ims to create a new system of international law, apple able exclusively to this part of the world. And first it occurs to us to ask by what right do the United States erect themselves into international legisla ors for the American continent, prescribing not only future European colimination, but also European political systems?

Are treese pretensions founded on tradition or history? Clearly, no; the United States are antion whose existence dates, so to say, from yesterday.

**And who can allege more antion whose existence dates, so to say, from yesterday. Are these pretensions founded on tradition or history? Clearly, no; the United States are a nation whose existence dates, so to say, from yesterday. * * And who can allege more right to interfere in their system of Government than Europe, who peopled those countries—including the United States themselves—whose inhabitants consequently must preserve the customs, necessities, religion and cultivation that they brought from Europe? Are they founded in reason and public convenience? Let us see. The Americans doubtless believe that their political system is perfect, and therefore they endeaver to extend it over all the nations of this hemisphere.

they endeaver to extend it over an of this hemisphere.

America, since her separation from the mother country, thanks to her Federal Constitution, has succeeded in making herself the laughing stock and scandal of the world, while we find ourselves faithful to our histories, customs and traditions, the objects of admiration to all for the tranquility that we enjoy.

It appears to us that we have abundantly proved that neither history, tradition, reason, ner public convenience justify the pretansions of the United States to exclude European powers from all kind of influence in the nations of these continents. America, like all other parts of the world, neither is, nor can become, the exclusive patrimony of any nation of the earth. In her, as elsewhere, the same international laws prevail.

In her, as elsewhere, the same international laws prevail.

According to treaty, European powers will respect American rights of independence, happiness and equality; but they have, in their turn, the right to exact that their privileges shall also be respected. In the exercise of this right, they will ask and obtain, by grace or by force, reparation and indemnity for the datages which American nations indict upon them.

These are the true principles that should serve as a standard for nations, and not those egotis-tical and mean principles of exclusiveness in-sugurated in the document that proclaimed what is known by the name of the Monroe doc-

Foreign Intelligence.

Very Important from England. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AND CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The War Feeling Prominent.

Great Britain demands reparation, and if not given, war to ensue.

THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS SUSTAIN THE BRITISH DEMAND.

THREATS OF THE BRITISH PRESS

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax ve terday forencor. By her arrival, we have Eng lish advices to the 2d of December, four days later. The steamer did not leave Queenstown unt dure day after her appointed time, as exlained in the following telegraphic dispatch:

DETENTION OF THE EUROPA. Halifor, Dec. 15-1 P. M.—The Europa was detained at Queenstown by order of the Government. She has a Queen's messenger on beard, with dispatches for Lord Lyons.

The Spidell and Mason Selzure.

This offsir was causing the greatest excitement in England, and forms the main feature of the advices by this steamer. We publish first the very latest advices per telegraph, by which it will appear that the action of the Government, which at first was understood to be peremptory, in the extreme, was modified upon the receipt of later advices, and further partic-

Following the latest advices will be found the tate of feeling, and the action of the authoriies, upon dates prior to the arrival of the

[Fy Telegraph via Queenstonen]
Liverpool, Dec. 2.—The steamship Persia,
om New York, arrived at Liverpool, this THE SLIDELL AND MASON QUESTION.

The speculations of the American press on the San Jacisto affair are esgerly canvased here, and the general deduction is that there is less cause to fear a rupture between the two coun-Cot'on opens firmer, with some recovery in

It is rumored that the Cabinet is modifying its instructions to Lord Lyons, under the in-fluence of the Persia's advices, and hence the detention of the Europa at Queenstown. A Privy Council was held at Windsor on

Siture ay.

The Observer states, that a special measurger by the Europa carries the demand of the
British Government to Lord Lyons, insisting
upon an apology, and the restoration to the protection of the British flag of the rebel Commis-

ADVICES PRIOR TO THE PERSIA'S ARRIVAL. London, Dec. 1.—The OBSERVER states, that the Government demands from President Lin-coln and his Cabinet, the restoration of the per-sons of the Southern Envoys to the British Go-

Yesterday afternoon, after 5 P. M., Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle. Three of the Ministers, including the first Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretaries of State and War traveled from London to Windsor by special train to be present. Previous to leaving town, the three Ministers bad attended a Cabinet Council at Lard Palmerston's official residence.

the Foreign office has been ordered to carry our demands to Lord Lyons, and will proceed by the a ket from Queenslown, today. The public or an apology and to insist on the restitution of the protection of the British flag of those who were violently and illegally torn from that accred asylum. The Observer adds that

will be gratified to know that these dem ands are for an apology and to insist on the restitution to the protection of the British flug of those who were violently and illegally form from that sacred asvium. The Ossawer adds that there is no reason why they should not be restored to the quarter-deck of the British Admiral, at New York or Washington itself, in the face of some ten or twelve man-of-war, whose presence in the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as help-less as the Trent was before the guns and cut-lasses of the San Jacinto. It is no fault of ours if it should even come to this.

The arrangements for increasing the force in Canada are not yet complete, but in a very few hours everything will be settled. In the meantaken up, and is now being loaded with Armstrong guns, some 80,000 Erfield rides, ammunition and other sores at Woolwich. It is no impossible that this vessel will be eccorted by one or two ships of war. The rides are it tended for the Canadian military, and strong reintoreament of field artillery will be dispatched forthwith.

The Queen's Advocate, Sir John Harding, Attorney-General Sir William Atherstone and the Solicitor-General Sir William Atherstone and the Solicitor-General Sir William Atherstone and the Solicitor-General Sir William Atherstone and the Government during the last few days.

Queenstown, Dec. 2.—The Times (City article) of the 30th of November, shows that the fall of 2 per cent. in consols and 4 to 5 per cent. in shares, while the question of actual war is alteger ther undecided, is not justified by the nature of things. Between January and March, 1851, when war was declared against Russis, consols went frem 93 1-4 to 80 5 8, and within two months they had recovered to 91 3-4, yat the rate of discount at the time of the outbreak was nearly twice as high as at present, and the stock of bullion at the bank was considerably lower thoughout the entire struggle, but the value of money was unaltered beyond the oxtest of 1 per cent. The railway traffic r

The Privy Council, held by Her Majesty of

The Privy Council, held by Her Majesty on Saturday last, was for the purpose of issuing an order prohibiting the export from the United Kingdom, or carrying coastwise of all gunpowder, saltpetre, nitrate of acda and brimstone. The Queen's proclamation is published in the London GAZETTE EXTEAORDINARY.

It is stated in the Times that nearly every ship loading for New York is taking out large quanties of lead. Lead is not mentioned in the Royal Proclamation. The American operations in lead in this market date from the commencement of the war. In the German markets, they commenced in October. As almost all saltpetre used throughout the world comes from Oude, we have practically a monopoly of the article.

from Oude, we have practically all the article.

On Friday, the Cabinet directed Earl Russel to prepare his dispatch for Lord Lyons on Saturday. The ministers mot again to revise an finally settle its terms, and it was sent off the

same evening.

The Tiszes understood that this communication, though couched in the firmest language, presumes that the Federal Government will not refuse to make honorable reparation for an ille-

gal act. The Times has but small hope of such

gal act. The Times has but small hope of such disavowal.

At the date of the last dispatches, the act of the Captain of the San Jacinto had been accepted by the northern public. The New York ournals were urging his promotion. That a newal effice had the sirrit to beard a British vers I and carry off rebels, is amough to ensure a sorm of popularity. By the time Earl Russell' disparches arrive, the multitude may have already declared to the Government the treatment which Captain Wilves is to receive. It becomes us to be prepared for an unfortunate issue in Canada, in case of war with the Northern States.

States.
The Times adverts to Mr. Seward's recent The Times adverts to Mr. Seward's recent instructions to the people near the Canadian frontier. The only inference was that he was about to force a quarrel with England. The Times says the wisest course for C-rad, will be to prepare to le' her at once discipline her militia, and emulate the mother country by drilling a volunteer army. Montreal oily wants stout bearts and zealous hands to be safe until

stout bearts and zealous hands to be sale until
the spring returns, when we can make it secure.
The danger to Montreal, or to any other point
of the froutier, is less. Canada should not rely
too much on us, and too little on herself.
The North Atlantic squadron is then referred
to, as follows:—The three classes of the reserve
comprise eight line-of-battle ships, six frim es,
four corvettes and twelve sloops, mounting a
grand total of 1,861 gams. The steam gun soa a
statched are not included, which are 21 in num
ber, with 42 gams. This, however, does not include the gunboats and mostar vessels lid! up.
The list is contined entirely to effective vessels at
present, or which could be rendered so with little
delay. The ships in commission for service at
Portsme with mount 342 gams. The total number of gams in the ships enumerated above is
225, while Admiral Milnes' deet on the North
American station amounts to 837 gues.

The Morning Star declares the statement of instructions baving been sent to Lord Lyons to obtain the restitution of the Conf-derate ommissioners, or to take his leave of Washington, was premature, and so exaggerated as to be virtually untrue. The Liverpool Counter (ex ra) save we have

The Liverpool COURIER (ex ra) save we have been informed that a private telegram has been received in this town this morning, stating that the Warrior is forthwith to proceed to Annapolis with the British Cabiner's ultinatum; the delivery of the princers and full reparation.

The Post says it has been decided by the law officers of the Crown that the action of Captain Wilker, of the San Jacinto, was unjustifiable. He had no right to arrest peaceful passengers saling under the British flag, and the deed he has committed amounts to a flugrant violation of the code of nations, and a direct insult to this country. Under these circumstances we need hardly point out that the Government will lose no time in seeking for a prompt and complete no time in seeking for a prompt and complete reparation, which it is its duty to require. In this care it will assuredly receive the unanimous approbation of public opinion. We are unwilling

approbation of public equation. We are unwilling to place the worst construction on the outrage committed by Capt. Wilkes, and to look on it as an intentional affect on the part of the Government of the United States.

We hope that Government will at once disavow the act of their officer, make suitable apolonics, and restore the persons of the gentlemen arrested, and, in fact, make every companisation in their power. Wild as are the words written and spoken by Secretary Seward, and recklass as the American policy not unfrequently is, we and spoken by Secretary Seward, and recalises as the American policy not unfrequently is, we can hardly suppose that the northern states are seriously disposed to accept a war with Eng-land. We have in the American waters, including

We have in the American waters, including the Mexican expedition and ships alroady there, a force amounting to not far short of 1,000 guns, which we could largely increase with the greatest case and rapidity. In one month we could sweep all the San Jacinto's from the seas, b'ockade the northern perts, and turn to a direct and speedy issue the tide of war now raging. This is so obvious, that we find it almost impossible to suppose that the Cabinet of Washington can commit an act so madly suicidal as to reject our estrest and positive demands.

The Times says the depositions of the officers of the Trent have been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and their opinion has been given that the proceedings of the American frigate are not justified by the law of nations. It is, we under tand, the opinion of these jurists that the right of the Federal Government, actions by its officers, was confined to the visiting and searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port and submit the question to the prize court, which would hear evidence on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. evidence on both sides, and would have decided the case according to precedent and authorities. The Times observes that this proposition seems so clear that it requires only to be stared to obtain universal assent. The Cabinst meets on Friday to consider what action shall be taken on the opinion of the law officers. We do not wish to speculate as to what steps they may consider necessary. If Mason and Slideli were wrongly aken they must be restored with sufficient actology.

atelogy.
The News says: Beneath everything there exists an under current of apprehe, ion lest the American Government really contemplates the desperate policy of seeking to fasten a quarrel on Great Britain in order to gain a standing ground for abandoning the design of anding ground for abandoning the design of abjugating herself.

The Times city article says: "The universal

sunding ground for abandoning the design of subjugating herself.

The Times city article says: "The universal impression seems to be that in its present unhappy position in the eyes of the world, the United States Government can scarcely command themselves so as to regulate their cause by the light of law, reason or courtesy, and that although this opens a wide field of danger, it should also stimulate all other nations to exercise the utmost forboarance."

The Times, of the 30th ult., makes the important announcement that the Cabinet has come to the conclusion that the act of the captain of the San Jacinto in seizing passengers on a British vessel and carrying them forcibly away, is a clear violation of the law of an ins, and one for which reparation must be at once demacded. In all probability the first steamer will carry out instructions to Lord Lyons to demand reparation for the ill advised act of seizing Mason and Slidell while under the protection of the British flag. Should this just demand not be complied with, we cannot doubt that Lord Lyons, will, ander the instructions of his government, withdraw, with the British delegation from Washington. The Times expresses the ballot that the Cabinet has taken a view of the matter which will be satisfac ory alike to the patriotism and reason of the country. The Times says the principle on which the government rests its demand is that a British ship must, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proved, be held to be British ground, as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil, and the right of protection to all persons on board is as valid as on British territory. Now, no such violation has been proved or sought to be proved against the Trent, consequently, the seizure of four persons, dragged from her decks, was entirely illegal.

Referring to the report that the seizure was the act of the American commander not expressly circeted by the Government, the Times says it means that the federals had deliberately determined to seize the southern Commi

ort to another, in a neutral vessel.

If the Government at Washington declared hem rebels, then the right of asylum has been

them rebeis, then the right of asymmetric social violated.

The Times con ludes by adjuring the Government and Northern people to do justice in the matter.

The Post confirms the Times' statement, and

the matter.

The Poer confirms the Times' statement, and says the demand of Lord Lyons will be plain and brief, and if not complied with, the diplomatic relations will be at once suspended.

The Shipping Gazerre believes there is a possibility, but a remote one, that the Federal Government may disavow the acts of Captain Wilkes, and even go to the length of releasing the Southern Commissioners, but if the demand is not complied with, a declaration of war on the part of England is inevitable. If the Federal Government is resolved, at all hazards, to force a quarrel upon England, they have certainly a good opportunity, but they must be actuated by something little short of madness to avail themselves of it.

The export of saltpetre and warlike stores was formally prohibited. It was stated that ore ship, with a large carge of saltpetre for America, has been stopped, and that the re-landing of warlike stores, already shipped, had been required.

of warmer of the protect the bonor of the British flag.
There is no confirmation of the British flag.
There is no confirmation of the report that 10:000 troops were to be sent to Canada.
Consola on the 29th opened at a further fall of 3 under the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. Subsequently the heaviness increase.

and transactions took place at I per cent. de-cline, and 2 per cent, below the quotations be-fore the news of the Trent affair was received. At the close there was a raily of about ½ per

In railroad and other securi ies the decline n railroad and other securities the technisms 2a3 per cont., but they also raillied towards o close c close United States 5's, which were quoted before

the news at 6s/8 are normally 70x74.

In the discrete market the general rare continued 2/g per cent.

The French journals universally look at the Trent affair in the interests of England.

France.
Letters from France state that the news of the American difficulty caused immense sensation is Paris, and the first general impression was that ample reparation must be made to prevent

a c. Histor.

Communications have taken place between the kaglish and French Governments, and a good understanding on the subject is believed to exist, as already does the question of policy to be carried with reference to the American quison generally.
The Paris Parkir maintains that the Ameri-

can Government had no right to arrest the Southern Commissioners while on a Bit sh mail steamer, and asserts that the British Covmail steamer, and asser a that the British Government should be innusdiately prepared to send reinforcements to Canada.

The same journal also gives a report that Admiral Malm, Commander of the British Eve. It dis squactron, on heaving of the San Jacinto sflair, forth with detailed three was vessels to be sent to the steamers between Havana at S...

Temas, for the protection of southerners travallors in that results.

elling by that route.

The Paris Pars and Constitutional, consule the action of the San Jacinto.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Burcelona, Nov. 30.—The Italian Minister to France, Tecco, has arrived here and was received by many of the Italian, French and Spanish Democrats. Tecco delivered a speech, and expressed the hope that Italy would triumph over all her enemies, and that the Italian lag would wave over Venice and Rome. Incomense crowds accompanied Tecco to the quay whence he embarked for France.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Montreun publishes a letter from the stock brokers of Paris, thanking the Emperor for the suppression of the entrance fee to the Bourse, and asking permission to erect a statue of the Emperor whilm the building. The Emperor thanked them, but declined the proposed honor. He was deeply touched by their offer.

The Markets.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The following are Middling. Pair. Middling.
Orlesos. 123/4. 118/6.
Mobile. 123/4. 118/6.
Uplands. 124/4. 118/4.
The total stock in port at L'verpoot is estimated at 591,000 bales, including 264,000 bales of American descriptions.

Trude R-port.—The advices from Manchester regulatorable, the market for goods and variate uplatorable.

are unfavorable, the market for goods and yarm-being unsettled and downward, with no sales to

Tepott.

Liverpool Breadstuffs' Market.—The market for Breadstuffs is bnoyant, and all descriptions have slightly advaced. Wakefeld, Nash & Co., and others report:—Flour firmer, with an dvance of 64 ala advance of 64 als. per barrel; wheat active and excited, with an advance of 24 ald. per cental; r.d western, 12s. al2s. 8d; red southern, 12s. 91. s13s; white western, 13s.; white southern, 13s. 9d. al4s. 3d.; corn buoyant and advanced 1s. a2s per quarter; mixed, 34s. a34s. 6d.; white, 35s. a38s.

35-x.35s.

Live pool Provision Market.—The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. The usual authorities quote:—Beef quiet and steady; pork steady; bacon has an advancing tendency; lard quiet at 48x.a50s. 61.

Liver pool Produce Market.—The Brokers' C reular reports:—Rosan fiat, at 13s.a14s. for common; spirits turpentine nomical, at 70s. a72s; ashes firm; pots, 35s.; pearls, 36s; sagar has a downward tendency; coffee was unchanged, with small sale; rice quiet and steady; cod oit firmer, at 38s.; linseed oil firm, at 36s.

has a downward tendency; coffee was unchanged, with small sale; rice quiet and steady; cod oit firmer, at 38s.; linseed oil firm, at 36s.

London Markets.—(Baring's Report)—Breadstiffs quiet but steady; iron steady; Weish rule £5 5s.; bars £5 7s. 6d; sugar easier; tea quiet; common Congo Is. Id.als. 1½d. per Ib; coffee irm; rice dult; spirits turpentine nomiral at 70s.; resin quiet; common 14s.; tallow has a downward tendency; quoted at 50s. 6d.; linseed cil quiet at 35s. 6d; sperm oil nominal; cod oil has an upward tendency; quoted at 40s.

London Money Market.—Consols closed on Friday at 22½3224; for mency. The weekly return of the Bank of England shows an increase of £231,000 in bullion.

American Securities.—There has been a total suspension of business in American stocks since the announcement of the Trent affair. The latest quotations were:—Illinois Central shares 45a43 discount; Erie 24a26.

Latest yla Queenstown.

Latest via Queenstown. Liverpool, Sunday.—Corton.—The sales errory (Saturday) reached 5,000 bales. was firmer, with a trilling alvance.

Manifs.—The market closed flat yesterwith a slight decline, being influenced by

of a peaceful solution of the Treat and

an Jacinto affair.

Lendom, Saturdry Evening.—Consols closed by 3 4492 7-8 for money.

American securities closed with a firmer feel-

g, and an upward tendency.

Very Laiest Queenstown, Monday.

Very Latest—Queenstown, Monday.

[Hy telegraph from Liverpool.]

Liverpool, Monday.—Cotton.—Sales teday
3,500 bases, including 1,500 bales to speculators
as d exporters. The market is dull and unsercled, with but little inquiry, and prices are
week, though quotably unchanged.

Breaksturys.—The market is firm.
Lindon, Monday.—Consols closed at 92 1-2 a
92 3-4 for money. American securities nominal. Illinois Central shares 45a43 dis; Erie 24
a 25.

nal. Illinois Central shares again and a 25.

Haure, 28th.—Corron.—Orleans tree ordinaire 14sf., bas 140f. The market has a downward tendency and irregular, with a slight decline. The stock in port amounts to 142,000

Stiil Later from Europe---Arrival of the City of Washington off Cape Race, with Three Days Later Intelligence-Active Naval Preparations in England---Continued Belligerent Tone of the Press--- Troops and Artillery sent to Canada---Napoleon offers his services as Mediator

offers his services as Mediator

Cape Race, Dec. 15.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 4th, via Queenstown 5th, passed this point at 11 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The seizure of Mason and Slidell continues to monopolise the columns of the press, which continues to denounce the act as an insult in the strongest terms.

Active naval preparations are going on at the government dockyards.

The ship Lady Franklin, from London for New York, put into Plymouth on the 3d inst., and took fire the same night. She was scutled. There were southerners among the crew, who were suspected of firing her.

It was asserted that the Australasian had been chartered to convey troops and a battery of artillery to Canada. She would sail about the 12th.

ie 12th. It was stated that the James Adger captured

the 12th.

It was stated that the James Adger captured a privateer off Fayal on the 17th, and turned her into that port.

The partial effect of the Persia's news was sent per Europa; it was then regarded hopefully, and consels and cotton slightly improved; but after carefully digesting the sentiments of the American Press on the San Jacinto affair, a reaction set in, and fears were entertained that the Washington Government would seek to justify the act. The English journals generally, were very bitter and hostile in their remarks, and continue to treat the matter as an insult which cannot be tolerated. Lord Lyon's instructions, on which the Cabinet were unanimous, are explicit and determined.

The Morning Posr says, the acknowledgment of the error and surrender of the prisoners will be received with great joy, but if the Federal government fails, no mas in England will blind his eyes to the alternative that England must do her duty. Her rights and duties were never more completely blended than in the present case.

the present case.

The Times continues to assert that it has been Mr. Seward's per to force a quarrel with England. Both its. 'the Powr call for energetic military preparations in Canada.

A serious decline was taking place daily in Canadian securities. The total was twelve per cent. cent.
The Times says, it may reasonably predict that three things will immediately follow as

entbreak, viz i The destruction of the Southern blockade, complete blockade of the Northern ports, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England.

The Dailly News reports that Congress meets before the English demands can get out and hopes it will act with honor and dignity, without foreign pressure. I hopes the golden opportunity will not be lost.

Active preparations were making in the various navy yards. A considerable namier of vessels had been ordered ready for immediate commission. The transport Melbourne would here Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with \$0,000 stand of arms, large quantities of ammunition and a battery of six Armstrong guns. She will be convoyed by the Orpheus, a 21 gun figure.

The Warrier would be ready for foreign are. gate. The Warrior would be ready for foreign ser-

The Warrior would be ready for foreign service immediately. Her destination depends on the answer from Washir gton.

A royal pro-lamation prohibits the export of gur powder and salepetre, also nitrate of sofa and brimstene. The shipment of rifles from England for New York continued.

Funds were steady on the 2d, but fell a half per cert, on the 3d.

The Times' (city article) points out that the task of the American Executive, in acting a rainst topular violence ought to be lightened as much as pessible.

Great interes' is excited in Paris. Appearances indicate that the Government papers are instructed to write in an anti-American tone. An article in the Patric attracts considerable

An article in the Paramatirants considerable attention, as it argued pretty clearly that France will aste with Ergland and recognize the Southern Confederacy, and also take a decive attitude in the intenational question.

The Liverpool Post gives a remore that Napoleon has been proposed as arbitrator of the overtion.

The Americans in Paris paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Scott. Mr. Dayton was spokes

The Bourse has been firm and higher, and caed drooping at 69fr. 20c. Garibaldi was at Genos, where there was an is posing demonstration in his honor. In a

The Latest, per City of Washington. [Ey Telegraph to Queenstonen]
Liverpool, Dec. 5.—The excitement continues

The Paris Temps repeats the statements that Napideon has tendered his services as mediator. It had been rumered that the Persia had been chartered to convey troops to Canada, but it is

or New York on the 7th instant, but the America had been substituted.

At a recent banquet at Rochdale, Mr. Bright At a recent banquet at Rochdule, Mr. Bright made an elaborate speech on American affairs, in which he declined to give any decided opinion in the Trent affair. He believed that if the act is Hegal that America will make fitting repenation. He strongly condemued warlike feelings and scouted the idea that the American Cabinet had recolved to pick a quarrel with Ergland. He made an eloquent peroration in favor of the North.

A latter was read from Sir Richard Cobden of receive to the action of indement.

America, attracts much attention.

The expert of arms, ammunition and lead has

een probibited.
The Paris Patrix has an editorial foreshadowing a disposition of France to recognize the South, if England sets the example. Latest Commercial Reports Via Queens

Liverpool, 5th.—Cotton—Sales yesterday and today 18,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but

quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The market for Breadstuffs closes stendy and unchanged.

Provisions.—The provision market is quist.

London, Thursday.—Consols close at 90% a 374 for money, American Stocks.—The market for American scurities is flat and downward.

The Latest by Telegraph, via Queenstown. London, Dec. 5.—The tone of the French press changing. The Montraua considers a peace-il solution not impossible, and says that pub-copinion in the United States is very power-il, but is also very fickle, and it is best to await

coluti n of the question.
The JOURNAL DES DESATS approves the views
f the MONITEUR, and adds that the French
covernment is in no hurry to recognize the

Other French papers are of the same opinion. Other French papers are of the same opinion. The German press generally takes the part of England. The Augsburg Gazzerru says the Charleston blockade is ineffectual; otherwise the escape of the Theodora would have been impossible. The Southern Commissioners having reached a neutral Spanish port, emba ked on a neutral English steamer, and could not be lawfully seized by the North.

The Capture of the Joseph Park by the The following communication is from Captain Γ. T. Briggs, of the brig Joseph Park, recently

captured by the privateer Sumter:captured by the privateer Sunter:—
On the 18th of September, I sailed in the brig Joseph Park, from Pernambuco for Turks Island. Sept. 25th, when in lat. 6 North, lou. 42, at 6 o'clock, A. M., saw a sail steering the same course (N. N. W.) with a light breeze from the Southward. At 7 o'clock, A. M., saw sho was a propellor, displaying the United States flag.

she was a propertor, dispusying the character, I fag.

Although suspicious of her true character, I could do nothing but keep on my course until ordered to heave to. At 8 o'clock I set my colors, the steamer being close by. Never having seen a true description of the Sumter, and having heard that she was the former Star of the West, which vessel I had seen and knew, my fears began to subside.

of the West, which vessel I had seen and knew, my tears began to subside.

As she hailed to know who and what we were, and I thought it was one of the steamers chartered by the United Statee Government, I immediately complied with the order to heave to, and she did not show her true colors until the officer who boarded me told me I was a prize to the Confederate steamer Sumter, and pointed to the day just heavy run we.

and she did not show her true colors until the officer who boarded me told me I was a prize to the Confederate steamer Sumter, and pointed to the flag just being run up,

I was told to get my papers and go on board the Sumter. I was accompanied by him to the cabin, and had no opportunity to destroy any papers or money (165 sovereigns) I had to buy a cargo of salt with. After carrying my papers on board the Sumter I was allowed to return to my vessel for my clothes; meanwhile she had been thoroughly searched by the officer on board, and all my iestruments, charter party, &c., were taken and not returned to me. We were allowed to keep nothing but our clothes.

On the 26th, all the rigging, stores, &c., they wanted were taken and the brig set on fire. For several days we steered westward under sail, spraking several foreign vessels, and the Sumter being represented as a United States vessel. October 27th, the schoener D. Trowbridge, Capt. Lyon, was captured under similar circumstances to my own, (a full account of which we have published). She was the only American vessel seen while I was on board.

Nov. 9. Capt. Lyon and myself were landed at Pert Royal, Martinique, and immediately sent by steamer to the American Consul at St. Pierre, where we arrived after dark and were very kindly received by Capt. Johnson, of the boots.

The men were not allowed to land by the Governor of the island until Monday, when the Consul had agreed to receive and provide for them. Meanwhile they had induced three of my men to join the Sumter's crew.

While on board the S. we were generally well treated, the crews had the liberty of the ship from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., when they were sent to the berth deck. Capt. Lyons and myself were allowed to retire at our pleasure. We me-sed with the warrant officers, and were trea-ed with every civility by them.

To Capt. Jackson, of the brig Grocus; Capt. Amesbury, of schooner E. J. Talbot; Capt. Skaling, of British schooner Mary Elizabeth, for their kindness and assistance at St. Pierre, I am indebt

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO. S.vere Storm in California.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10 .- During the

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 10.—During the past four days, the heaviest rain-eterm that has been experienced for years has prevailed in California, causing severe freshets in the valleys, and great destruction of property.

The American River rose to a great height, breaking through the Levee, and floeding the city of Sacramento from one end to the other. The water is four feet deep in the streets this morning, and the people are driven to the second story of their hodges. Business is entirely suspended.

A number of lives have been lost, but how many is not as yet accertained.

Several brick buildings at Marysville were undermined by the flood, and fell a heap of rains.

The best of property at Sacramente is estimated at over helf a million of dollars, and falls upon the people of the city.

Communication with many districts is cut off, at d business asspended.

Som Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11, P. M.—The weather for the past two days has been more pleasant, and in apparently becoming sottled. The waters are gradu-lly receding.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Col. Baker are engrowleg the attention of the people coday.

The volunteer force, the State Militia, the civic organizations, and the people generally see joining in the funeral procession, which is one of the largest ever with seed in this city.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—About \$20,000 have been subscribed here for the relief of the softerers at Sacramento by the flood. The water has been from the relief of the softerers at Sacramento by the flood. The water has been from the relief of the softerers at Sacramento by the flood. The water has been from the relief of the softerers at Sacramento by the flood. The water has been from the relief of the softerers at Sacramento by the flood. The water has been from the relief of the softerers at Sacramento by the flood. a fifteer at Sacramentoby the flood. The water has been from two to twelve feet deep in nearly every house in that city. One third of the city is still overflowed. The water, however,

CITY NEWS.

Fires, Inquests, Accidents, &c.

PATAL RAYLROAD ACCIDENT .- An inquest FATAL RALLROAD ACCIDENT.—An inquast was hild vesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at No. 272 West 26th street, upon the body of Tros. Mallen, a native of Irelant, 50 years or age, who died from injuites received, on the 9th inst., by being knocked down by a 9th avenue car. The evidence-showed that no blame was attributable to the driver, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Board of Councilmen Last Ryening.

Board of Councilmen—Last Rvening.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN THE BOARD—A CALL FOR THE STATE MULTIA—BELLIGEREST MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

There was a full attendance of members at the session of the Board last evening.
Councilman Lent offered the following preamt le and resolution, which were adopted:
Wherese, late advices from Europe seem to indicate that a war between England and the United States is framinent; and whoreas, instant and efficient preparation is at the same time the best means of meeting or of praventing the threatened emergency; be it therefore Resolved, That ws. the Common Council of the city of New York, respectfully urge upon his Excellency, E. D. Magan, Governor of the same of New York, the proprisy of taking immediate measures to erganize, drill, arm and equip the militia of said state in the most efficient manner.

rient manner.

Resolved, That the geographical position and Resolved, That the geographical position and fuancial and commercial importance of the city and state of New York render it more than protable that in a war waged against our country by England, the citizens of said city and state would be above all others exposed to suffering and less, whilst their territory might even become the theatre of operations of such war, therefore, we deem it to be pre-eminently the duty of the proper authorities in this state to take such timely and effective measures, in cooperation with the National Government, as may be necessary for the defence of our frontier, and the protection of our persons and property.

The Board laid over a resolution to make The Times a corporation paper.

The Board laid over a resolution to make The Times a corporation paper.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen, to extend the hospitalities of the city to Col. James A. Mulligm, and Councilmen Hasbton, Ryan and Gross were appointed to represent the Councilmen on the Joint Committee.

A Message was received from His Honor the Mayor.

A Message was received from His Honor the Mayor:

The Message of the Mayor calls the attention of the city government to the imminent probability of a war with England; to the suggestions made by himself in 1856, in reference to the state of the city defences, and to the necessity which, in his opinion, exists for speedy action. He adverts to the probability, that, in case of war, the English will concentrate at Bermuds, and throw a large force upon the southern side of Long Island, from whence they will speedily advance to points near the city the most available, which, he urges, should be at once made capable of defence.

The following is the Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, in reference to the resignation of Harry Howard:—

The Committee on Salaries and Offices, to whom was referred the resignation of Mr. Harry Howard, as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Councilnes, unanimously report:

That they have given the matter an exami-

ry Howard, as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Councilmen, unanimously report:

That they have given the matter an examination, and find that Mr. Howard has been a long time in the service of the city, having held the important positions of Member of the State Legislature, Alderman of the 6th Ward, Receiver of Taxes and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in all of which places he has acquitted himself with distinguished ability and unswerving honesty.

Your Committee, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution:

not commerce, therefore, the for sucception of following resolution:

*Resolved—That Mr. Harry Howard be and is received requested to withdraw his resignation, segregate-at-Arms, made to the Board of councilmen on December 9, 1861.

(Signed)
JOSEPH SHANNON,
GEO. P. BRUKFORD,
A. H. KEECH.
Smlaries and Offices.

The Law Courts.

The liquor cases came up yesterday in the Supreme Court. The Board of Excise brought action against 65 persons for selling liquor without a license, and contrary to the Sunday law. Suits dismissed by the Court, as not having been properly commenced.

In the same Court, the Transit Company difficulties came up. Murray, the Receiver of the Nicaraugua Transit Company, sues Vanderbilt, its President, for \$2.509.000, he being charged with converting ships, &c., to his own use to that amount. Case still on.

No other cases of general interest occurred. The Law Courts.

Court of General Sendons Monday. Court of General Secolons-Monday.

Before the Recorder.

Joseph Johnston pleaded guilty to manslaugter in the 4th degree, in causing the death of Stephen Casey, a man 62 years of age, whom he struck upon the beak with a brick while he was walking with his wife in Mission place, on the 24th of last June. Johnston, it appears, without provocation, went up behind Casey and deliberately threw a brick at him. The Court ordered him to be remanded for sentence.

chas. W. Smith, colored, pleaded guilty to Chas. W. Smath, colored, pleasied gunty to manslaughter in the 2d-degree, in causing the death of Mary Jones, a West Indian, who lived with him, at No. 19 Mulberry street. Smith, it appears, quarrelled with the woman on the night of the 4th of July, and stabbed her with a knife in the abdomos. Ho was remanded for

hife in the abdomen. He was remarked for senterce.

Before Judge McCunn.

The trial of Albert Uhl, for the homicide of which has been since Friday hast, resulted today in his being convicted of manslaughter in the 4th degree. Lee was barkeeper in a grocery on the corner of West and Morris streets, and on the evening of the 5th of August last, during a row in which the prisoner and others were engaged, was shot by the former. Uhl was remanded for sentence. Adjourned.

FINANCIAL, &c.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 16

8 FOCK EXCHANGE SALES FIRST BOARD.

5000 U.S. 6s, 'Sl., rg SS 6000 do ... 87 125 Harlem R. 10% 5000 U.S. 5s, 'T4-cp 80 256 do ... 10k 126 Harlem R. 25 1000 do ... 87 1000 STOCK EXCHANGE SALES_FIRST BOARD.

Golden Age has sailed for P name, carrying 400 soldiers, 200 passengers, and \$860,000 in treasure. Among her passengers is Gen. Shields, who accepts of the brigadier-gene. The freshet from the recent rains extends throughout the valley portions of the State. The damage done is immense. The fixe the damage done is immense. The fixe the fixed portions of the rains of the rains of the fixed analysis of the rains of the fixed analysis of the rains and the fixed analysis of the fixed SPOOND BOARD.

STOCK PLUCTUATIONS. Yam table is derived by comperison of the Plant

U. S. 6s, '31. rg. 25/ per of Tenn. 6s, '90. 25/ Cel. 6s, '91. rg. 25/ per of Tenn. 6s, '90. 25/ Cel. 6s Tel. s.f.b 5/ Pa sine M. S. ... 15/ Pa sine M. S. 6s ... 15/ Pa sine M. S. 6s N. Is. 15/ M. S. 6s N. Is. 15/ M. S. 6s N. Is. 15/ M. S. 6s N. Is. 25/ Gel. 6c Chl. H. ... 25/ Gel. 25/ Gel

There was gross excited out in Wall street today, wer the news from England, and as will be seen wer the news from Engh nd, and as will be some by our table of flictrations, the market shows a cavy de line. It however, experienced a little improvement after the B end. N. Y. Gentral bouching 16%, and Parific Mad Siff. Taking the whole matter through, the presure to self was not as great as a some periods of the second movements is lat winter. There was little done in Givennment, but what was sold west only 2 to 3 per cent, below S sturday's rates. This shows confidence, considering the high rate at which government securities have been held for some time past. The effect of the news upon the morey harked has not yet developed its 15. The rates for foreign exchange are nominal. Drawbert talk of 110 keg119 as the opening rate. Some predict 111(3)13, nes his defends upon the instrance of gold.

The weekly bank statement is completed, and shows a decrease in every department. The load set up \$151.647,709, a decrease of \$2.883.152. The drecibition is \$5,509,164, decrease of \$2.883.152. The drecibition is \$5,509,164, decrease of \$2.883.152. The drecibition is \$5,509,164.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Reported for the N. Y. Dum.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1961. ASHIEB-100 Ibe

| Color | Colo

PLASTER PARIS.
Wh.&b.No. 1 75692 60
Calcined.bbil 10-61 55

DYE WOODS. FEATHERS. Live Geese, lb. .. 35-@42 SALTPETRE_B. F13H.

| Pish. | Pish

FLOUR AND MEAL. FLOUR AND MEAL.
Jenesse extra. 6 ccgar 100
Ohto, c. to x. 5 65 cg 6 95
Ohto, g. c. x. 5 65 cg 6 95
State, s. to 8 x. 5 4 cg 5 7
Southert. 5 10 cg 7 75
Sandlan 5 45 cg 5 60
ky Flour 3 25 cg 5 60
bo. hraniv's 3 27 23 5 66

Oo.BIRD WHEAT-

HONEY. HOPS.

STEEL-D

SUGAR-B.

SUGAR—B.
N. Orleans ... 35 60 95 5 15 22 21 8 15 21 8 15 22 21 8 15 22 21 8 15 22 21 8 15 22 21 8 15 22 21 8 15 21

Pipekshes, lb. — 6 8 lacismen 9 lacismen 9 8 lacismen 9 lacis

THE WEEKLY SUN IS THE CHEAPEST

and one of the very best family orld. The rates are... Single copy, 3 months..........

SPIRITS-gall.

Crep 1561. B. 16—628 Crep 1560. D. 12—616 Crep 1560. D. 12—616 Crep 156. D. 12—616 Crep 156. D. 1801. Crep 1 TSAS-B.
Gunpowder ... 49
Hyson ... 48
Young Hyson ... 42
Ooiong ... 47
TOBACUO B.